STUDENT _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

LESSON 4—1 QUIZ

Legal Concepts

Directions: Place a *T* for True or an *F* for False in the Answers column to show whether each of the following statements is true or false.

		Answers
1.	A crime is an offense against an individual.	1. _____
2.	A misdemeanor is a serious crime that is usually punishable by a long prison sentence in a federal prison.	2. _____
3.	Burglary is classified as a crime against realty.	3. _____
4.	A corporation cannot be convicted of criminal intent.	4. _____
5.	White-collar crimes are offenses committed in the business world.	5. _____
6.	Age is not considered a factor when proving criminal intent.	6. _____
7.	False pretenses is a type of fraud.	7. _____
8.	A civil offense is committed against an individual.	8. _____
9.	A minor traffic offense does not require criminal intent.	9. _____
10.	Corporate officers can be held criminally responsible for an employee's crime.	10. _____
11.	Conspiracy is not considered a separate crime from the crime the parties planned to commit.	11. _____
12.	Which court can overturn decisions made by the Supreme Court?	12. _____
13.	Lying under oath is called extortion.	13. _____
14.	Larceny may be considered either a felony or a misdemeanor, depending on the value of the property stolen.	14. _____

Legal Application

15. Jessica Grayson is a secretary at Washington High School. She is in charge of ordering janitorial supplies from Joe's Cleaning Center. Jessica is also authorized to write and sign the checks for these supplies. Jessica is friends with Jake Emerson, who works at Joe's. Once a month, Jessica writes an order for $300 worth of supplies that the school really doesn't need. Jake signs the business manager's name from Joe's on the checks and gives them back to Jessica. She cashes the checks and deposits them into her own savings account. Jake makes sure the supplies are never delivered to the school. Are Jessica and Jake both committing a crime? If so, what crime(s)?

STUDENT _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

LESSON 4—2 QUIZ

Legal Concepts

Directions: Fill in the blank(s) with the most appropriate term or phrase to complete the sentence.

		Answers
1.	To convict a person of a crime, the evidence must establish guilt beyond a(n) ___?___.	1. _____
2.	A penalty provided by law and imposed by a court is a(n) ___?___.	2. _____
3.	___?___ defenses are based on the ability to disprove, justify, or excuse the alleged crime.	3. _____
4.	A defendant may escape criminal liability by establishing a(n) ___?___.	4. _____
5.	___?___ is freedom from prosecution even when one has committed the crime as charged.	5. _____
6.	___?___ defenses are based on problems with the way evidence is obtained.	6. _____
7.	An accused person who does not know the difference between right and wrong may claim to have ___?___.	7. _____
8.	A witness who refuses to testify after the grant of immunity is said to be in ___?___.	8. _____

Legal Applications

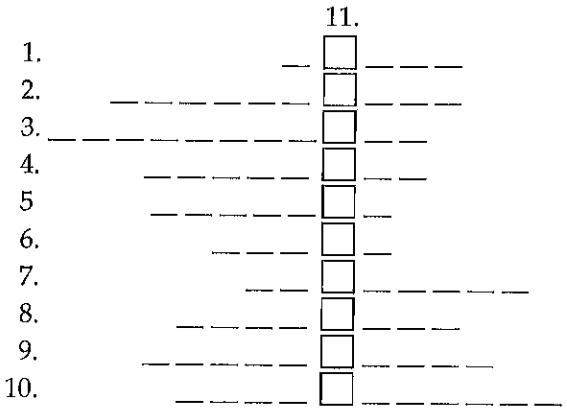
9. Pierre delivers pizza for a pizza shop in France. He always tries to gain entrance to the homes of high-income customers. Sometimes customers leave the room to find the correct amount of money for the pizza. Pierre has been able to steal several small valuable items over the past two years, which he later sold on the black market. Pierre is arrested by the French police, forced to answer questions, and compelled to give the names of two of his friends who have heard about his stealing. He is proved guilty on the basis of his friends' testimony and his own statements on the night of his arrest. Could this conviction hold under French law?

10. How would Pierre's case have been handled differently in the United States?

STUDENT _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

LESSON 4—2 RETEACH

Directions: Write the answers to Questions 1– 10 on the blanks provided. The answer to Question 11 should appear in the vertical boxes.



1. An agreement to plead guilty to a less serious crime is called _____ bargaining.
2. A type of defense that is based on problems with the way evidence is obtained.
3. A type of defense where the use of force appears to be necessary to prevent harm or death to the victim.
4. An accused person who does not know the difference between right and wrong can claim criminal.
5. An argument made by a defendant to escape criminal liability.
6. A person has a constitutional _____ to due process.
7. A grant of freedom from prosecution.
8. A witness who refuses to testify after being granted immunity is in _____ of court.
9. An accused criminal must be proven guilty beyond a _____ doubt.
10. A type of defense based on the ability to disprove, justify, or excused the alleged crime.
11. A penalty imposed by a court.